

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

NO. 135.

**Many People**

Have an idea that ladies' watches, being small, will not run and keep good time. There is no reason why they should not run properly, provided, of course, you get the proper kind, as more care is taken to overcome any roughness and to see that all parts are perfectly true. Our stock of ladies' watches is very large, consisting of gold, gold-filled, silver, and gun metal, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction.

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL,**  
Phone 675. 47 Government Street

**The Hutcheson Co., Ltd**  
Government Street. VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE. 13th February, 1900.

**PRETTY SILKS**

Another shipment of new silks arrived yesterday. They are magnificent productions of the silk weavers' art, and the exquisite blending of beautiful shades shows how the artist has toyed with delicate tints.

These Dainty Blouse Silks will go on sale To-morrow at

**65c. yd**

**HAND-LOOM LINENS.**

The Westside Linen Stock is chosen from the best linen homes in Europe. They claim precedence over all others. They bear famous names.

Hand-loom Linen Damask, half bleached 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c yd  
Hand-loom Double Damask, full bleached 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.  
Sheetings at mill prices, 72-inch plain or twill weave 25c

**THE WESTSIDE, Government Street, VICTORIA, B.C.**

**It's Just This Way**

We have solved the problem of getting greater value for your money than any other house in town.

Our motto is "Give you the most for the least." We are now in having Cash with which to buy at the very lowest prices, and the judgment to know a good thing when we see it. Having purchased at prices away below what our competitors have to pay, we are in a position to offer goods at prices they cannot meet.

Snow Flake Flour \$1.00 sack  
Three Star Flour \$1.05 sack  
Hungarian Flour \$1.15 sack  
New Jam, 5lb pails 50c  
Fancy Navel Oranges 25c doz

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

**Starting Anew**

Another year—a new beginning. We greet you at this season, wishing you great benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values.

**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd**  
41 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

**New Wall Papers Just Received.**

The finest line ever shown in British Columbia. Fine effects in Ingrains.

**J. W. MELLOR, 75-78 FORT STREET.**

**Only Parts of Dollars**

Stand where old dollars stood before. To obtain possession of any of the FINE FOOTWEAR in our stock a very small tax will be put upon your pocket book. Our February clearance sale has been inaugurated and we have not spared the prices, but cut right and left in order to promote rapid sales. There's splendid values offered in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Slippers. Don't neglect to seize the opportunity.

**THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD.**  
35 JOHNSON STREET.

**Douglas and Johnson Sts.**

FIVE FINE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR HOUSE KEEPING, \$20.00 PER MONTH.

APPLY **B.C. Land & Investment Agency.**  
40 Government St.

**Here is Another Bargain.**

Let and 2 story house, 7 rooms, bath, pantry, etc., electric light, and plenty small fruit in garden; owner leaving for Kootenay, and will sell at a sacrifice. Also several cheap-building sites for sale. TO LET—10 roomed house, with bath, and 4 lots, orchard, etc., per month \$10. Wood, Coal, Fire and Life Insurance. Money to Loan, Interest and House Collected, etc., or if you wish to dispose of your property list it with or call on

**P. C. MACGREGOR,**  
Tel. 064. 92 GOVERNMENT ST.

**Bargains in Real Estate.**

Are you looking for bargains in real estate, either improved or unimproved? If so, we have what will suit you. Inspect our list of properties for sale before purchasing. It will pay you to do so. Do you want to borrow money? If so, we have plenty to loan at low rates of interest. We are general agents for the old reliable Phoenix of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. If you have any business in our line we solicit your patronage. Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.**  
NO. 15 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 148.

**Lee & Fraser**

AGENTS FOR

**THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE.**

**Who is good and great? Not the one who falls in life, to provide the necessities, to say nothing of comforts—much less luxuries, for loved ones after the death of their breadwinner? Insurance is needed in the North American Life by either men or women (there are plans for both) make the best of provision for the future of one's family.**

Full information respecting same furnished on application to us.

**North American Life Solid Continent**

9 and 11 Trowance Avenue, Victoria.

**NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.**  
NANAIMO, B.C.

**SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.**

**Coal Mined by White Labor.**

**New Wellington Coal**

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city.

**KINGHAM & CO.,**  
44 Fort Street.

**J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,**  
Trowance Avenue, Yates and Store Sts.

**MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,**  
Cor. Broad Street and Trowance Avenue.

**FLINT & CO., Broad St.**

Telephone Call 647.  
Wharf—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

**W. JONES' PARTIAL LIST**

To Rent—8 roomed house, Pembroke street, \$8; 8 roomed house, Herald street, \$8; 8 roomed house, Tupper street, \$8; 8 roomed house, bath, Cadboro Bay road, \$8; 9 roomed house, Blanchard street, \$20, etc., etc. Also, 30 well furnished residences for sale.

A Bargain—5 roomed cottage, with bath and c.k. pantry, and large cellar, on Union street, lot 60x120, \$1,000, easy terms.

We have listed several snags in houses and lots on very easy terms. Before purchasing see our list.

**REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, THE CITY MORTGAGE, 75 and 77 Yates street, Tel. 204.**

**Skates Skates**

Genuine Acme Skates at

**John Barnsley & Co.,**  
115 Government St.

Skates Sharpened, and Hollow Ground.

**NEW LIBERAL WHIP.**

Mr. W. Gibson Appointed to Succeed James Sutherland at Government Causes To-day.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Lieut. Col. Gordon, D. O. C., Montreal, has been appointed for special service in the Transvaal, to take the place of one of the officers there who will join their own regiments. The first government caucus of the session was held to-day. Julius Scriber presided. There was a large attendance. The principal business done was the appointment of a chief whip to succeed James Sutherland. Mr. Gibson was appointed to succeed James Sutherland. Frank T. Frost was appointed to take the place of Mr. Gibson as whip for Ontario. M. Calvert, M. P., will assist Mr. Frost. The whips for the other provinces are the same as last session. There was general enthusiasm, and the government was congratulated on its session programme.

**PLANTATIONS SET ON FIRE.**

(Associated Press.)

Port de France, Island of Martinique, Feb. 14.—A mob of rioters yesterday at Riviere Salte refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed towards their cause.

At midnight the plantations of La Coquette and Chiriquity were set on fire. News has been received here from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced, and that the French cruiser Suquet is on her way here.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The government has decided to send the Inspector-General of Colonies to Martinique. The Governor of Martinique, in response to government inquiries, telegraphs that everything is calm. He is non-committal as to who fired the first shot, the opinion of citizens and soldiers differing, but he hopes that the arbitration agreed upon at Sainte Marie will be acceptable everywhere.

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Feb. 14.—The correspondent of the Times at Copenhagen says: "The reported cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States for twelve million kroner, is evidently untrue."

**Prescriptions**

When entrusted to us are dispensed

**Promptly, Accurately, Skillfully,**

Let us prepare yours.

**JOHN COCHRANE,**  
N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

**HASTIE'S FAIR**

FOR GLASS, TIN, AGATE, CHINA, WARE, GROCERIES.

**Stationery and Confectionery At the Bottom.**

**That Cough**

Can be quickly cured by taking

**Pulmonic Cough Cure**

**HALL & CO.,**  
Dispensing Chemists

**A Fac-simile**

of the Brand of Cigarettes that are

**Better Than The Best**

MANUFACTURED BY

**B. HOUDE & CO.,**  
QUEBEC.

**J. PIERCY & CO.**

**Wholesale Dry Goods, SHIRT AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS**

We have the largest and best assorted stock in British Columbia, and are prepared to compete with any house in our line in Canada.

**NOS. 21 TO 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.**

## IN FREE STATE TERRITORY

### Cavalry Division Under General French Has Seized the Crossing of Riet River.

## BULLER TELLS OF RECONNAISSANCE

### Two Officers and Ten Men Wounded—Several Missing—Two Divisions Are Now Camped at Kekil's Drift—Official Dispatch From Lord Roberts.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14.—The only war news of our kind this morning was an official dispatch from Gen. Buller, at Chieveley, announcing a reconnaissance at Springfield, resulting in no gain of ground on either side, but causing the wounding of Capt. Hamilton Russell, Lieut. G. Churchill and ten men. In addition, Lieut. Pilkington and six men were captured.

The dispatch contained detailed accounts of what appears to have been important operations. They only tend to throw light on the situation by proving that the Boers are actively following Gen. Buller's every move.

No Word From Roberts.

From Field-Marshal Roberts at the Modder River, toward which all eyes are turned, there was no word.

A dispatch from Mafeking said the garrison there could hold out until Jan. 1.

Buller's Dispatches.

Gen. Buller's dispatch from Chieveley, dated Monday, February 12th, says: "The commanding officer at Springfield reports this morning that a squadron of the First Dragoons, moving to the out post line covering the right flank of the camp, met a party of Boers near Fustenberg. The Boers reaching the crest of a hill first, opened a heavy fire on the squadron, which retired. He sent out supports, and the Boers retired."

The dispatch then gives the casualties as already called, and continues: "Dundonald, with 700 mounted men, a field battery and the First Royal Fusiliers, on February 12th, reconnoitered the high ground which the enemy had been in the habit of visiting.

"The enemy evacuated it with a loss of two men, after slight resistance.

"When the force retired on the completion of reconnaissance, the enemy returned in considerable numbers and kept up a heavy rifle fire, wounding slightly Lieut. G. Churchill, of the South African Horse. Five men are missing."

It is not quite clear who wrote the dispatch, as Generals Lytton, Hildyard, Warren and other generals are believed to be in the neighborhood of Springfield.

The British Casualties.

London, Feb. 14.—The total British casualties returns up to tonight are: Officers—Killed 152, wounded 380, missing 112. Men—Killed 1,477, wounded 5,055, missing 2,781. Other fatalities reported, 50.

**PLUMER'S ADVANCE**

Has Been Checked by Floods—Boer Guns Silenced.

London, Feb. 14.—Advisers from Ombres, dated February 13th, says the artillery duel between Col. Plumer's forces and five hundred Boers continued until today when the British dropped two shells into the Boer fort. The Boer guns have since been silent.

Col. Plumer's advance has been checked by floods.

**REPULSED AT MAFEKING.**

Boers Again Shell the Women's Langer—Attack on the Western Trenches.

New York, Feb. 14.—Cable dispatches to the morning papers say London is in a state of uneasiness over the news from Africa.

A cable to the World says that the Queen, because of the serious state of the war, will not go abroad for a holiday but will remain near London.

The London Morning Post war expert says: "The announcement of the new appointments confirms the supposition that a large force has now been assembled at Modder River."

News from Mafeking is to the effect that the Boers on the 27th deliberately shelled the women's larder, throwing eight shells from their big gun. Considerable

Shelling and Sniping

had been going on for the last fortnight, and the Boers have been attacking hard on the western trenches. The fire of the big gun has caused many casualties, mostly among natives. Shells dropped into the town in a desultory way are more trying, because unexpected, than a regular bombardment would have been. Of late the casualties have been much less.

The Boers tried to force Kaffirs into the town under a flag of truce on January 17th. Baden-Powell refused to receive them and the Boers fired heavily on the flag while retreating. This caused tremendous indignation, and Commandant Shuman subsequently

## ORANGE FREE STATE.

### The Crossing of the Riet River at Kekil's Drift by Cavalry Division.

London, Feb. 14.—6:20 p.m.—It is officially announced that the British cavalry division, under Gen. French, on Monday, February 12th, seized the crossing of the Riet river at Kekil's Drift, on the east bank, on which the sixth and seventh divisions are now camped.

Roberts's Dispatch.

London, Feb. 14.—6:28 p.m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Roberts:

"Riet River, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Col. Hanney, in command of a brigade of mounted infantry, marching from Orange River to Ramah, had a slight engagement on February 11th (Sunday) with the Boers holding the hills and threatening his right flank. With a detached part of his force Col. Hanney engaged the enemy while he pushed his baggage and main body through to Ramah. The object of the march was successfully carried out. Four men were killed, twenty-two wounded, and thirteen are missing.

"On Monday, 12th, the cavalry division, under Gen. French, seized the crossing of the Riet River at Kekil's Drift, on the east bank of which the sixth and seventh divisions are now encamped. The casualties were two troopers killed and wounded. He has since died. One trooper was wounded.

"The general commanding at Rensburg reports that on Monday, February 12th, he was attacked in force by the Boers. Lieut. Coningham, of the Worcester Regiment, was wounded and has since died. There were no other casualties."

Sent an Apology.

after a protest had been sent. A protest has also been made against the Boers arming the natives for offense. The Boer commandant answered that the armed natives were only used as cat-birds. He said British forts had been made on Sunday, and if it were repeated he would open fire.

Baden-Powell answered that the wire lines had been retold and he had been vastly interested on Sunday in observing the Boers at work completing new work on the western front.

There was a skirmish between the working parties at midnight on the 20th, and the Boers were repulsed.

**SHOT AS A SPY.**

Paris Temps Tells of the Execution of an English Lighthouse Keeper.

London, Feb. 14.—A story sent to the Paris Temps from its correspondent at Durban, which tells of the execution of

(Continued on page 8.)



We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

## Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF PORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

### For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## The War in South Africa

Boers Numbered Five to One  
Where Fighting Occurred  
Around Rensburg.

Australian Volunteers Again in  
Action—Another Division  
Be Sent Out.

London, Feb. 14.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Rensburg, dated Feb. 13th, says: "There has been hard fighting for two days near Rensburg. The Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British line."

The enemy occupy strong positions from Achterburg through Portofino to a point five miles south of Jansfontein. "The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Buffs at the southeast of Achterburg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensburg. Our losses are not yet known."

"On the left the Australians, with the Buffs and the Buffs, had not fighting, but held their position against long odds. The Boers were considerable. "Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrawn to the southeast of Achterburg. The Boers are burning the farms of the Boers, but the latter have contrived to get away their stock."

Boers Fire to One.

Rensburg, Feb. 13.—The retirement of the western outposts yesterday included the withdrawal from Coles Kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a heavy force at Rensburg's Neck, commanding the surrounding country and successfully shelling the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one everywhere where fighting occurred."

The British are chafing under the necessity of relief for their posts, some of which they had held since the New Year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They have brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

Communication Threatened.

London, Feb. 14.—News to hand tells of the retirement of the British from the Coling district under heavy Boer pressure, and possibly after brisk fighting. Thus at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter-attack, "surprising" but seemingly great, force not far from the vital line of rail, way connecting the Aar and Orange rivers. Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. Buller's manoeuvres the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On January 10 it was reported that he could take Coling in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were not relieved."

Since then the British lines have been extended east and west so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all strong positions were held. Gen. Buller, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Command and De la Rey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, the Boers threatening Lord Roberts's communication."

Indications as to Gen. Buller's intentions are contradictory. One informant who has intimate relations with the war office predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately. "The war office has directed the Eighth division of British men to prepare to go out. The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch regarding the casualties to the British troops at Potgieter's Drift is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he has left any large force at Springfield."

Australian Correspondent Killed.

Rensburg, Feb. 13.—Mr. Ross, an Australian newspaper correspondent, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camps Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 7th. At the time Mr. Ross arrived at the camp blindfolded just as church service was commencing. He was blindfolded throughout the service, when he was taken before Commandant De la Rey and his eyes were unbind. De la Rey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a correspondent had been killed, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lambie's widow. Mr. Ross was then escorted to the grave of Mr. Lambie, whose watch and personal effects were handed over to him. The correspondent informed Mr. Ross that the two men had been fighting and were to continue the war indefinitely."

Army Reformers.

London, Feb. 13.—When the bill on the army supplementary list was taken up in the House of Commons today, Mr. Wyndham again intimated that an attempt would be made to demonstrate the army, which he said he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an in-

## Dominion Parliament

Lieut. Col. Domville Introduces a  
Bill to Amend the Mil-  
itia Act.

Expenses of Canadian Con-  
tinents—Hon. Mr. Fielding's  
Notice of Motion.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Members on the government side of the House of Commons yesterday had another chance of displaying their party enthusiasm when Mr. Edward Fortier, the member-elect for Leinster, took his seat on that side of the chamber. He was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. La-vergne. Mr. Fortier, although elected in opposition to the Liberal who had received the support of the convention, has already announced his principles as a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A committee was named to strike the regular committee of the House, and at the request of the leader of the opposition this committee will complete its labors without delay, meeting on Friday. Mr. Davis brought in his bill respecting pensions for the Northwest Mounted Police, which was explained at length. Lieut. Col. Domville brought in a bill in amendment of the Militia act, the object of which is to provide that Canada shall not be required to take an Imperial officer as commander of its militia force. It might be that some people had the idea that this country had not officers fit to take a position of this kind, but when our officers get back from South Africa with the war experience they will have gained there, what reason, he asked, was there that they should be barred? He could assure the House that before this session closed it would be in possession of evidence that would make it plain that the country was more prudent to have one of our own people over our own force. It seemed to him perfectly clear that if we have men competent to handle the force in South Africa the same men ought to be able to handle the militia of the country. He said, in fact, that any officer from the other side.

Mr. Ingram (East Elgin) is the author of a bill to amend the Franchise law so as to provide that those who have gone to South Africa as members of the military contingents should not be deprived of their right to vote at a general election, should one be held, even one day after their return to the Canadian shores. "Members' questions" was the next order, and the first one of any interest was by Lieut. Col. Domville (King's, N.B.) in relation to an interview with Major-General Hutton published some days ago in which the latter had said that the "mysterious influence" which had pursued Col. Hughes to South Africa had been the fact that he went unaccompanied. Another statement of the general had been that those who had seen the letters written by Col. Hughes were in the opinion that he could not have been exactly in his right mind when he wrote in the manner he did. The Minister of Militia acknowledged that he had seen the interview in question and had seen the general officer commanding in regard to its authenticity. General Hutton had said that he used the statement for publication, but had not given them for publication, which had been shown for prosecution."

The House next took up the notices of motion by private members. One by Mr. Bourassa (Lafayette), which passed, was for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the government relating to the offer of Major-General Hutton to serve in the South African war, and also all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence and Major-General Hutton relating to the organization of the Canadian contingents dispatched to South Africa. Sir Herbert Tupper had a number of notices for papers in regard to the Yukon which were all passed without discussion. Mr. Foster obtained an order for a return giving an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirits and malt liquors taken into the Yukon since the last return issued, the number of permits issued therefor, and the names of those persons or companies which obtained them and the amount paid therefor. Mr. Davis moved for copies of all correspondence respecting contracts for supplies for the Northwest Mounted Police."

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) obtained an order for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Finance and the directors and officials of the Ville Marie Bank since Jan. 1, 1900, and the reports upon the situation of the said bank by the officers of the Department of Finance, as well as a statement of all sums paid by the government and of claims made upon the government in connection with the prosecution of directors and officials of the bank since its suspension. Sir Charles Tupper rose with a copy of a telegram from his son in Winnipeg containing a report of his speech the other day, as it appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, in which the Ottawa correspondent said that he had attacked French-Canadians in a most bitter way, but said that he did not include all of them in it. The leader of the opposition said that a more false statement of his remarks could not have been made, and promised that unless a retraction and apology were forthcoming he would move that the offending member of the press gallery be expelled from the privileges of the parliamentary press gallery. The Prime Minister said that he would not like to say anything as to the cor-

rectness or incorrectness of the report till he had had an opportunity of looking at the paper himself. He would be heartily willing to do anything in his power to see that the reports sent out from the House of Commons of members' speeches and the headlines selected correctly the views expressed. He had himself been falsely accused by some newspaper writer of having spoken at Sherbrooke against Sir Charles Tupper as having stirred up feeling in Ontario against himself as a French-Canadian. This report had been cited yesterday by Mr. Foster and was wholly without warrant. He had never used Sir Charles Tupper's name in this connection at Sherbrooke. He spoke thus to show that he had been a sufferer in the same way. Mr. Foster said he would look at the report from which he had quoted and would see whether it bore out what he had said. Sir Charles Tupper again asked for information as to whether the government of Canada had, as stated in the papers, given its concurrence to the denunciation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He said till he had the permission of the Imperial authorities, but he hoped to lay the papers on the table in a day or two. Mr. McNeill renewed his request of the Minister of Militia that he should make an offer of Canadian militiamen to replace the Leinster Regiment at Halifax when that corps is ordered to South Africa."

The Prime Minister intimated that the government was in communication with the Imperial authorities on the subject but could give no more information. The House adjourned at half-past five o'clock. Several more bills are given notice of by private members. Mr. Douglas will champion once more his bill to banish the strain-train in Manitoba. Mr. McNeill will bring in again his bill to impose certain restrictions on immigration. Mr. John Charlton gives notice of his bill in amendment of the Criminal Code."

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate yesterday the Hon. Jos. Shera was introduced by the Hon. David Mills and the Hon. Mr. Scott, and took his seat for Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Poirer asked: "The Ottawa Citizen of Saturday, Feb. 10th, has the following passage as part of its editorial: 'He, the Hon. Mr. Tarte, has told the people of Toronto that the reason why Mr. Chaplain has been chosen (to the clerkship of the Senate) is because the government has made up its mind to reform the Senate.' Had the Hon. Minister of Public Works made the above official declaration?" The Hon. David Mills had not seen the quotation nor did he know what Mr. Tarte said. He disputed the statement made. After some discussion the matter dropped. The Hon. L. Power took up the speech from the throne clause by clause. He denied that the speech claimed for the government the full credit for the prosperity. The prosperity was an undoubted fact, and had dispelled the old myth of a secret arrangement between provision and the Conservatives. It was regrettable that politics had been introduced into the franchise question. Canadians were all agreed in the matter, and he believed supported the government's action. He reviewed the Transvaal debate of last session, and defended the government from the charge of unnecessary delay. He charged Sir Charles Tupper with having sent his dispatch offering to support the government to the Montreal Star before it reached the Premier, which, he said, was not the way gentlemen did. The Hon. Mr. Power having defended the French-Canadians, pointed out that in England the government was applauded and a high encomium passed on Lord Strathcona. He reviewed the government's action as regarded pay. In Transvaal Canada would be called on to send troops to other wars, and she might not be always able to pay. Mr. Macdonald (British Columbia) accused Mr. Power of having introduced the charge of disloyalty, and said he gave unstinted praise to Mr. Mills's speech, and held that the government had been tardy in sending troops. He believed if the Premier and Mr. Tarte had had their way not a man would

have been sent. Where would these gentlemen and Mr. Bourassa go if Canada were invaded by foreign foes. He gave a word of praise to Lord Strathcona, and hoped the House would give him three cheers at rising. He spoke highly of Dr. Borden and the way the contingents were dispatched. He urged investigation of the Yukon administration, though not blaming the government for the mismanagement of officials. The Hon. Mr. Bernier regretted that any question of French-Canadian loyalty should be made. For a hundred years French-Canadians had been loyal, and he reviewed their acts in defence of Canada. The Manitoba school question, he said, was not settled, nor would it be till justice was done. The Hon. Mr. Primeau adjourned the debate."

EXPENSES OF CANADIANS. The Hon. Mr. Fielding last night gave notice in the House of Commons that he will next Friday move that the House go into committee of the whole and consider the following resolution with respect to the expenses of sending the two Canadian contingents to South Africa: "Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum, not exceeding in the whole, the sum of \$850,000, being the sum of \$250,000 authorized under order-in-council, dated the fourth day of November, 1899, and the sum of \$600,000, authorized by order-in-council, dated the fifth day of January, 1900, toward payment of the expenditures incurred or to be incurred in sending the contingents of Canadian volunteers to South Africa or in connection therewith, and the members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and the officers and persons who authorized or made the expenditure of any of the said sums under the order-in-council above referred to, or under any warrant of His Excellency the Governor-General, issued in consequence of or on the authority thereof, are hereby indemnified and exonerated from all liability by reason of having used or authorized the use of the above mentioned sums of money, or any portion thereof, without due legal authority and all expenditures hereof made of any said sums shall be held to have been lawfully made."

"2. In addition to the said sum of \$850,000 referred to in the preceding resolution, there shall and may be paid and applied from and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada a further sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$1,150,000 towards defraying any further expenditures that may be incurred in connection with the sending of Canadian volunteers for active service in South Africa, and for providing as hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers or their dependents. "3. The word 'expenditure' in the foregoing resolutions includes the following:— "(a) All expenses of every kind in connection with the raising, equipping, arming, equipping, provisioning, dispatching and transporting of the said contingents up to the time of their arrival at the place of embarkation in South Africa. "(b) The payment of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing the said contingents up to the time of embarkation as aforesaid at the rate authorized by the regulations and order of the department of militia and defence. "(c) All separation allowances paid to the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, at the rates laid down by the Imperial regulations. "(d) The difference between the rates of pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or are entitled to receive from Her Majesty's government during their period of service in South Africa and the respective rates of pay received by them up to the time of embarkation in South Africa, such difference not to be paid to such officers, non-commissioned officers and men while on such service, but the amount which would be payable to each such officer, non-commissioned officer or man to be placed to his credit and to be applied in such manner as the governor-in-council may determine for the benefit of the dependents on him, or failing such application, to be paid to him or his representative at the close of his period of service."

FOR THE BABIES. There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures diarrhea and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures cough, but when given as soon as the cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it cures the rough cough, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FACTS ABOUT ZINC. A Metal Which is Coming More and More Into Use. Comparatively few people have any idea of the growing importance of zinc in the industrial arts and in general manufacture. Everybody, of course, is familiar with the employment of zinc for stove metal and the term of galvanized iron, but the many new uses to which this metal have been put have escaped general attention. It is a fact, however, that not one other metal can be named the consumption of which has increased so rapidly and persistently and which has entered into such a multiplicity of industrial employment as zinc. In the decade now nearing its close, the production of zinc has increased to such an extent that the consumption has increased. In 1890 3,700 metric tons and in 1899 14,000 metric tons of zinc were consumed in the manufacture of sheet zinc. In 1890 250,000 pounds of zinc were used for non-metallic and stationary work in cementeries; in 1899 fourteen times this amount was used for the same purpose; in 1895 the consumption of zinc for ornamental fronts for buildings in cities had increased to

## BABY'S OWN SOAP

I Must have the genuine, The imitations look very nice, but they hurt my delicate SKIN.

THE ALBANY TOILET SOAP COY.

ASK FOR **EDDY'S**

HOUSE, HORSE, STOVE and SCRUB

## BRUSHES

THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.

They are manufactured by a new process and will OUT- LAST any other kind offered for sale.

## Special February Sale

—OF—

### Carpets and Drapery Goods

CARPETS

We offer special inducements during the next few weeks in our Carpet Department, having a few good patterns we wish to clear, as we have only a limited quantity of each. Some specimens in store lengths, etc.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

We will close out our short lengths in the following lines:—Negro Cloth, 8th Broadens, Striped Silks, Art Muslins, Art Cretonnes, Art Serges, etc., etc.

## WEILER BROS.

Sale commences Tuesday, February 6th.

## STODART'S JEWELRY STORE

Removed to 63 Yates st.

Next door to Nicholas and Renouf.

Everything Goes at Lowest Prices.

## British Columbia Tanning Co., LIMITED.

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Duckskin Dressed for Gloves Lace and Lash Leather.

Highest cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Skins.

## NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 Sack and Lump, \$5.50. Delivered.

Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces.

KINGHAM & CO., 44 Fort Street, Telephone 641.

## J. H. WARNER & CO., Plumbers

Roofing and Corning.

106 YATES STREET.

\$40,000

To Loan on Mortgage.

In large and small amounts on improved Real Estate.

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 GOVERNMENT ST.

## BLYTH, TO LET.

TELEGRAPH HOTEL

STORE STREET.

Apply to J. COLEMAN, on Premises.

## "Our Native Herbs"

The Great Blood Purifier and Kidney and Liver Regulator.

Price \$1.00 a packet.

Frank Oakden, General Agent, Dawson Hotel, or at Dean & Hiscoucks, Yates St.

## Cancer

A REMARKABLE CURE

No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain.

STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

## DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

THE BEST MUSCLE BUILDER AND BLOOD MAKER

GIVES STRENGTH TO THE STOMACH, PURITY TO THE BLOOD, LIFE TO THE LUNGS.

## Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

## Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



## Provincial Legislature

### Mr. Joseph Martin's Long-Delayed Motion on Government's Majority Discussed.

### Amusing Passages Between Members—Bills of Sale and Supreme Court Bills.

Victoria, Feb. 13th.  
Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, P.M.

The following petitions were ordered printed on the motion of Mr. Macpherson:

From the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, re closing barber shops on Sunday.

From the Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226, re amendments to Vancouver City Consolidation bill.

From W. C. Wainwright and others, re ward system amendments to Vancouver City Consolidation bill.

From J. H. Watson and others, opposing prayers of petitions against Vancouver City Consolidation bill.

The petition presented by Col. Baker, from C. Kaufman and others, residents of East Kootenay, in favor of eight-hour law, was declared out of order.

Motions.  
Mr. Kellie asked leave to introduce a bill intended to amend the Expropriation Act.

Mr. Kellie said he had been requested to introduce this bill, although he was not thereby committed to it. Bill read a first time and referred to private bills committee.

Mr. Martin's Motion.  
Mr. Jos. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Clifford, the following resolution:

Whereas the government has an extremely narrow majority (if any), and may at any time meet with defeat, and the result of such defeat may mean a general election;

And whereas the party which the present government represents is in opposition against the present unfair distribution of seats;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted, and the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government to introduce the bill suggested in the motion. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in power. He was prepared to support practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement.

He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially after what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occasions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allegation of the motion would scarcely be controverted. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government to take this course.

It was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen opposite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribution act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the opposite side was individually responsible, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred, and it was very likely to. Every member of the House should force the government to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of affairs, and he thought that opinion reflected the opinion of the country generally. It expressed the views of those who in 1898 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Martin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of members of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (Laughter.) He was not sure on which side of the House Mr. Kellie was at that time. (Roars of laughter.) But whichever side he was on his choice of language was remarkably original.

Thereafter, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted, and the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government to introduce the bill suggested in the motion. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in power. He was prepared to support practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement.

He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially after what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occasions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allegation of the motion would scarcely be controverted. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government to take this course.

It was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen opposite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribution act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the opposite side was individually responsible, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred, and it was very likely to. Every member of the House should force the government to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of affairs, and he thought that opinion reflected the opinion of the country generally. It expressed the views of those who in 1898 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Martin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of members of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (Laughter.) He was not sure on which side of the House Mr. Kellie was at that time. (Roars of laughter.) But whichever side he was on his choice of language was remarkably original.

Thereafter, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted, and the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government to introduce the bill suggested in the motion. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in power. He was prepared to support practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement.

He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially after what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occasions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allegation of the motion would scarcely be controverted. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government to take this course.

It was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen opposite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribution act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the opposite side was individually responsible, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred, and it was very likely to. Every member of the House should force the government to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of affairs, and he thought that opinion reflected the opinion of the country generally. It expressed the views of those who in 1898 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Martin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of members of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (Laughter.) He was not sure on which side of the House Mr. Kellie was at that time. (Roars of laughter.) But whichever side he was on his choice of language was remarkably original.

Thereafter, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted, and the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government to introduce the bill suggested in the motion. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in power. He was prepared to support practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement.

He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially after what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occasions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allegation of the motion would scarcely be controverted. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government to take this course.

It was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen opposite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribution act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the opposite side was individually responsible, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred, and it was very likely to. Every member of the House should force the government to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of affairs, and he thought that opinion reflected the opinion of the country generally. It expressed the views of those who in 1898 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Martin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of members of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (Laughter.) He was not sure on which side of the House Mr. Kellie was at that time. (Roars of laughter.) But whichever side he was on his choice of language was remarkably original.

Thereafter, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted, and the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government to introduce the bill suggested in the motion. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in power. He was prepared to support practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement.

He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially after what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occasions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allegation of the motion would scarcely be controverted. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government to take this course.

It was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen opposite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribution act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the opposite side was individually responsible, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred, and it was very likely to. Every member of the House should force the government to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of affairs, and he thought that opinion reflected the opinion of the country generally. It expressed the views of those who in 1898 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Martin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of members of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (Laughter.) He was not sure on which side of the House Mr. Kellie was at that time. (Roars of laughter.) But whichever side he was on his choice of language was remarkably original.

Here was one extract from a speech of Mr. Kellie in 1898: "The Premier had no more nerve or backbone than a sausage." (Roars of laughter.) "I think, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Martin, "we have fallen very much from grace since that time, when such elegant language was used on the floor of this House." (Laughter.) In the long period in which he had been in politics it had often struck him as strange the easy manner in which men forgot their past speeches and conduct. (Roars of laughter long continued.) Mr. Martin, somewhat nettled at the amusement of the gentlemen opposite, went on to defy anyone to point out where he had changed his views improperly or forgotten what he had pledged himself to. The government and its supporters were living on the edge of a volcano, and an upheaval might occur at any moment, a general election spring on the province without adequate preparation for such a contingency. He had given ample notice of this motion, allowing it to stand on the paper for some days as long as he could in the hope he could get some information from the government. But not a hint of any kind had fallen from them. It was true Mr. Ralph Smith had announced that the government intended to bring down a bill of redistribution; but that statement came only from a private member. Mr. Martin said he could no longer refrain from bringing in this matter; to his mind it seemed a very serious and important question.

Mr. Kellie asked the adjournment of the debate as he was not in shape to make a speech and wanted time to get his facts together.

Mr. Jos. Martin asked what was the idea of this move by Mr. Kellie but to shove the foot of the order paper. The government had the order paper closed up with little bills. He could quite understand the government not being eager for a debate on this question, but why is Mr. Kellie put up to move this adjournment?

Mr. Kellie protested against this insinuation.

Mr. Jos. Martin—Oh, of course, it's always accidental, it just so happens, a singular coincidence: no bad intentions at all, oh no. (Laughter.) But the hon. member (Kellie) is quite simple, quite innocent; he's not been long in the House and he does not know what this motion means. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Kellie hadly resented Mr. Martin's remarks and declared having been "put up" to move the adjournment.

Mr. Jos. Martin—Then, perhaps the astute gentleman who hinted it to him, meant what I say. The hon. gentlemen opposite fully appreciated the position they occupied in this matter. The rank and file are pushing the government to adjournment, but the country is not, in his opinion of them most fall. Why do not the government bring in this bill? Because it is a dangerous bill; not for the country, but for the gentlemen opposite who are drawing salaries from the country. If they had the spirit of a mouse they would face this issue manfully; the Premier would be on his feet in answer to my challenge, but not a man of them has any desire to make any reply to my charges. Only Mr. Kellie had moved adjournment of the debate. The government were afraid to discuss this motion.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—No, no.

Mr. Martin—Will you discuss it tomorrow?

Mr. Henderson—Yes.

Mr. Martin—Then adjourn the debate till tomorrow. It was so agreed.

Kamloops Jail.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question: Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial jail who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: James Sinclair has recently been appointed temporarily as guard in Kamloops jail during the illness of the permanent guard. He was dismissed in 1894 by Superintendent Hargreaves, but the cause assigned for such dismissal, in the opinion of the government and of Supt. Hargreaves, is not sufficient to bring him under a permanent disqualification.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the third reading of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Prentiss in the chair. Mr. Jos. Martin thought it would be better for the judges to sit at regular times, especially in the upper country constituencies. If this were not done the same inconvenience complained of in the past would continue. The bill would at once get nicely started then he would have to run down to the coast to attend the Court of Appeal.

Mr. J. M. Martin pointed out the great importance of this to the people of the Kootenay, and contended the courts should be held at regular intervals.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question: Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial jail who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: James Sinclair has recently been appointed temporarily as guard in Kamloops jail during the illness of the permanent guard. He was dismissed in 1894 by Superintendent Hargreaves, but the cause assigned for such dismissal, in the opinion of the government and of Supt. Hargreaves, is not sufficient to bring him under a permanent disqualification.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the third reading of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Prentiss in the chair. Mr. Jos. Martin thought it would be better for the judges to sit at regular times, especially in the upper country constituencies. If this were not done the same inconvenience complained of in the past would continue. The bill would at once get nicely started then he would have to run down to the coast to attend the Court of Appeal.

Mr. J. M. Martin pointed out the great importance of this to the people of the Kootenay, and contended the courts should be held at regular intervals.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question: Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial jail who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: James Sinclair has recently been appointed temporarily as guard in Kamloops jail during the illness of the permanent guard. He was dismissed in 1894 by Superintendent Hargreaves, but the cause assigned for such dismissal, in the opinion of the government and of Supt. Hargreaves, is not sufficient to bring him under a permanent disqualification.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the third reading of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Prentiss in the chair. Mr. Jos. Martin thought it would be better for the judges to sit at regular times, especially in the upper country constituencies. If this were not done the same inconvenience complained of in the past would continue. The bill would at once get nicely started then he would have to run down to the coast to attend the Court of Appeal.

Mr. J. M. Martin pointed out the great importance of this to the people of the Kootenay, and contended the courts should be held at regular intervals.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question: Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial jail who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: James Sinclair has recently been appointed temporarily as guard in Kamloops jail during the illness of the permanent guard. He was dismissed in 1894 by Superintendent Hargreaves, but the cause assigned for such dismissal, in the opinion of the government and of Supt. Hargreaves, is not sufficient to bring him under a permanent disqualification.

Supreme Court Bill.

The House went into committee on the third reading of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Prentiss in the chair. Mr. Jos. Martin thought it would be better for the judges to sit at regular times, especially in the upper country constituencies. If this were not done the same inconvenience complained of in the past would continue. The bill would at once get nicely started then he would have to run down to the coast to attend the Court of Appeal.

Mr. J. M. Martin pointed out the great importance of this to the people of the Kootenay, and contended the courts should be held at regular intervals.

Mr. McPhillips asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question: Is the report true that lately a person has been appointed as guard at the Kamloops provincial jail who had some time before been dismissed for cause from the employment of the government?

ing faith with the County Court Judges. Mr. Higgins quoted from a letter of Hon. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, written June 15th, 1899.

Mr. McPhillips offered the following amendment to the bill:

"Nothing in this act shall apply to any debenture or debentures issued by any company incorporated under the laws of this province and secured upon the whole or any specific part of the capital stock or goods, chattels and effects of such company or to any trust deed executed for the purpose of securing any such debentures provided notice of resolution authorizing the issue of such debentures be advertised in four issues of the Gazette and the form of debenture proposed to be issued together with the trust deed (if any) executed by the company for securing any such debentures be filed in the land registry office for the district from which the registered office of the company is situated before the issue of any such debenture or debentures."

The committee reported progress.

Labour Bureau.

The Hon. Mr. Cotton asked leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics and also for the formation of Council of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Read a first time. Second reading next sitting of the House.

Mr. Martin Again.

On the motion of the Premier to adjourn till 2 p.m. next day, Mr. Jos. Martin rose and loudly protested against the scandalous manner in which the government were waiting time. We are asked to adjourn till to-morrow instead of sitting to-night. Why? The real fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, we're being sidled here six weeks and we're done absolutely nothing, nothing. This session so far we've passed some little trifling bills, mere clerical amendments. There are scarcely any bills of any importance before the House, and as any there have little reasonable prospect of ever being reached at this rate. Day after day we've had the Premier getting up at 5 or 6 o'clock to move the adjournment of the House to suit the convenience of the government, and now he proposes to adjourn till to-morrow. I have been anxious to get on with the business; it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend to my duties here. Of course it's no use protesting, but the government are not treating this side of the House right in the manner in which it proposes adjournments. Some days the government insist on night sittings in spite of representations from this side, and to-day they decide not to sit to-night. When they should have said they did not sit, it is a heavy load to me to attend







**Attend to Pain**

By consulting your physician, then your pharmacist, you will find the best remedy for your pain. Our drugs are pure, fresh, and thoroughly compounded.

**CYRUS H. BOWEN, Chemist.**  
Government Street, near Yates  
WILL REMOVE TWO DOORS SOUTH

**WEATHER BULLETIN.**  
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Feb. 14, 5 a.m.—A very extensive area of high pressure covers the territory from Vancouver Island to the Lakes region, its centre reading 30.50 at Victoria. The temperature in this province falls to zero at Kamloops and 26 below zero at Barkerville, while in the South-west it continues to be intensely cold. The barometer has risen at San Francisco while off the Oregon coast a comparatively low area of not much force is indicated.

**Forecast.**  
For 24 hours ending 5 p.m., Thursday. Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong northerly winds, partly fair and colder. Lower Mainland—Fresh northerly winds, partly fair and lower temperature.

**Reports.**  
Victoria—Barometer, 30.15; temperature, 23; minimum, 22; wind, 21 miles N. E.; snow, trace; weather, cloudy.  
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 18; minimum, 16; wind, 10 miles S. E.; weather, clear.  
Nanaimo—Wind, S. E.; weather, fair.  
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.54; temperature, zero; minimum, zero; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.  
Barkerville—Barometer, 30.74; temperature, 22 below; minimum, 24 below; wind, 16 miles N.; weather, clear.  
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 50; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

### CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Give your friends Blue Ribbon Tea.  
—There will be a meeting of the school board at the city hall this evening.  
—A social dance will be given by Lorton's Council, Y.M.C., on Wednesday evening next.  
—You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 5c per copy; 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.  
—Superfluous hair and all facial blemishes removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlour, 1145 Yates street.  
—You boil potatoes but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HONDU".  
—Instead of Trading Stamps we give 10 per cent. discount on all millinery and dry goods. Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas street.  
—We offer exceptional values to purchasers of short lengths of carpet. Some are long enough, however, for good sized rooms. Weiler Bros. Call early.  
—We are clearing out some very useful lengths of broad, striped goods, etc., suitable for piano backs, cushions, table covers or drapes. "Snaps," Weiler Bros.  
—All the old div. rites at the Savoy to-night.  
—The gymnasium class in connection with the Fifth Regiment will meet to-morrow evening, when the various exercises will be gone through. The sword class is requested to be on hand at 7 o'clock.  
—The programme for the entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Daughters of St. George to-morrow evening promises to be of a most attractive nature. Beside that portion contributed by the minstrel troupe of H. M. S. Leander, an orchestra of twelve under the leadership of Mr. A. Longfield will render several selections.  
—A social dance was held in Colquhoun Hall last evening, when about seventy dancers enjoyed themselves in a right royal fashion. Thirty-five attended from the city, three busses being utilised for the occasion, and the splendid condition of the rooms and favourable state of the weather contributed in making the drive a pleasant one. Dancing was continued until an early hour this morning, the music being most satisfactorily provided by the Rochon orchestra.  
—About 7 o'clock this morning a chimney fire at the Vancouver Hotel, on Yates street, brought out the chief and several members of the fire department, who succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. Half an hour later, however, the department was again called to the same building, some sparks having ignited the roof. This was speedily quenched by the chemical with little damage. There was considerable danger of the high wind fanning the flames into a costly fire, the building being of wood and situated in the heart of the city.  
—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church have organized a benefit for the Valentine Social to be given in the lecture room of the church this evening. Particularly in this case, in the arrangement of the programme, which promises to be one of marked excellence. Among those who will take part are Miss Inez Carus, Miss Agnes Deane Cameron, Mrs. McCandless, Miss Thain, Mr. Geo. Burnett, Mr. B. Bantley, Mr. Barton and Master Alex. Gordon. Miss Carus is a harpist of considerable renown, having been connected with the Seid, Danmose and Augustin Daly's orchestras. She is at present visiting Miss Agnes Deane Cameron. Miss Carus will render two vocal numbers, "The Lost Chord," and "The Garofino," from Mignon. During the evening refreshments will be served.

—The cheapest store in town for carpenter's tools and hardware. Onions & Plimley, Broad street.  
—Philharmonic hall, Fort street, Thursday evening at 7.30. "The Harvest of the Christian Dispensation."  
—Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?  
—Tree Pruners, Pruning Knives, Hedge Trimmers and Garden Tools, cheap for cash, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—See the funny comedy at Savoy to-night.  
—Weiler Bros. do a large trade with "Northern Points," and can supply goods for stores, hotels, saloons, etc., at the best possible prices.

—The Arion Club will give the second concert of the eighth season on Wednesday evening, the 21st of February, in Institute hall, commencing at 8.30.  
—To-night in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, the Metropolitan church choir will give a grand secular concert, consisting of glees, choruses, songs, duets and instrumental music. The concert is in aid of the Wesleyan naval church.

—Another move has been made in the matter of the Craigflower road. Last night Rev. Mr. Ellison erected fences around the disputed thoroughfare at both ends, completely enclosing what he claims to be his property. This is the second or third occasion upon which he has attempted to enclose the property, but hitherto without success.  
—The session of the Centennial mock parliament has been postponed until Wednesday next, when the government will introduce an Asiatic exclusion bill. As some of the members, particularly the radicals, have very pronounced views on this question, an exciting debate is anticipated. In fact the opposition are exceedingly optimistic as to their ability to overthrow the government, their forces having been augmented by several promising debaters.

—Skates, Skates, Skates, at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas Street.

—Among those visiting the city is Mr. D. A. Ross, for thirteen years a member of the school trustees for Winnipeg. Mr. Ross is here for the purpose of studying the various institutions, and was piloted around yesterday afternoon by City Engineer Topp. He visited the city schools this morning, while this afternoon he devoted his attention to the hospitals. Mr. Ross has received an invitation to attend the meeting of the school board this evening.

—Miss Inez Carus, of New York city, the noted harpist and vocalist, late of the Augustin Daly Dramatic Company, is a near relative of Private James Warren Jones, who was one of Victoria's first South African contingent. Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, was among the first twenty-five to volunteer to help uphold British arms in the Transvaal. Miss Carus has very graciously consented to sing at the St. Andrew's Valentine concert this evening, and will be heard in two numbers.

—Baldern, "Wizard of the wheel," at Savoy to-night.

—There was a prayer meeting in St. Saviour's church this morning in reference to the war, and another is being held this afternoon in the Reformed Episcopal church, the object of both gatherings being that "Divine guidance may be vouchsafed both in counsel and in conduct to our rulers and to the military commanders, misunderstandings on the part of those with whom we are in conflict and on our own part may be removed; that animosities may be allayed; that peace may speedily be achieved and righteousness prevail."

—To-morrow evening a concert and entertainment will be given in the Sunday school room, Cedar Hill, in aid of St. Luke's church. A splendid programme has been arranged, the first portion of which will consist of musical and literary numbers in which the best local talent will take part. The second portion will be taken up by the performance of the farce comedy "Our Dick," by the Messrs. Stewart and Brooks and Miss Stewart. The committee in charge have been making every preparation for this event and they anticipate that it will eclipse the entertainment given in the same place last fall. Free houses will leave the corner of Yates and Douglas streets at 7.30 o'clock sharp. During the evening, refreshments will be provided by the ladies.

—Lieut. Col. Peters, recently transferred from this city to Toronto, has arranged for the most unique entertainment ever projected in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The concert has been undertaken at the request of the Governor-General, and will take place in Massey Hall toward the end of the month. The Biograph Company of New York and London have secured, and are presenting at Halifax, the parades, manoeuvres and departure of Canada's second contingent at Halifax. These, with many other views lately received from Capetown relating to the war in South Africa, and pictures of great events and personages of the day, will be exhibited by the military, while the massed bands will play. Owen A. Smiley, who appeared here recently, will explain the views and give recitations.

—In the police court this morning Andrew Caldwell was charged with assaulting Albert Bolander. The charge was withdrawn on the payment of costs. Yee Sam Kee was charged with obstructing the sidewalk with a basket of fish, and was remanded until to-morrow. Wines Chang Ling was charged by Sanitary Inspector Wilson with allowing his premises on Herald street to become a nuisance. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday, in order to allow Ling to clean his place. The charges against Mow Ling and Ah Dan of inflicting on the hawkers and peddlers by-law were dismissed owing to insufficiency of evidence against them. The case of Rin Wing, charged with perjury, occupied considerable time this morning, and was being continued this afternoon. Mr. Geo. Powell is appearing for the prosecution, and A. Cressie for the defence.

## The Amur in Port

Brings Several Mounted Policemen Anxious to Serve With Strathcona's Horse.

Suicide of Wife of Deputy Collector Tenny at Juneau—Atlin's Placers.

Steamer Amur arrived from Skagway this morning with 37 passengers, including five members of the Northwest Mounted Police, nearly all time expired men, who came down to endeavor to enlist in the Strathcona Horse. They were exceedingly disappointed when they learned that the detachment had gone from here, but are not desponding by any means of going with the corps. They will go on through to Calgary to do what they can to secure enlistment. Another passenger was Turner Thompson of this city, who is returning from Dawson. He had a hard trip over the ice with his dog team of five animals, which he brought down on the steamer with him. It was 80 degrees below when he left Dawson. Mr. Turner was formerly a conductor on the E. & N. railway, and was that of M. J. Heney, the contractor of the White Pass & Yukon railway. Officers of the Amur say the trip has been a very pleasant one for the weather in the North has been that of midsummer.

News was brought by the Amur of the suicide of Mrs. Grace Tenny, wife of the deputy collector of customs at Juneau. She was preparing to come down to Seattle when she committed the deed. Her husband had just wanted down town to secure an expressman to take her baggage to the steamer, when she took a revolver and shot herself through the heart. When the expressman called for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Burt, wife of Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railway, Mrs. Burt was on her way to Seattle to meet Mrs. Tenny, and the news of her death will reach her there.

A. D. Bannerman, in an interview given at Skagway on the Atlin district and his placers before the steamer sailed, says that yet little has been done more than surface prospecting in the Atlin district, but it has been shown that for miles in extent the country gives every evidence of rich mineral deposits, varied in character. Copper, gold and silver-bearing rocks have been found in many places, frequently run into phenomenal figures. Many large bodies of low-grade ore have been located and are favorably viewed by representatives of capital, and it is but a question of a short time when development work will begin, and with it the consequent building up of the country and beneficial effects on Skagway.

Mr. Bannerman has some interests in the Atlin country himself. Associated with him are several people who have a south-west corner of the Atlin district, which is a very rich one. The original discovery was made on one of two islands, and the locators in attempting to trace it to the mainland lost the lead, but Bannerman's party were more successful, having located some three miles of the vein, which averages 100 feet in width, and though but little work has been done on it, promising assays have been obtained and every indication points towards a good property. Locations were made in November last, and several claims have been made in the property, but the owners have refused, preferring to do their own prospecting. They will do by drifting on the ledge at the earliest opportunity, driving a tunnel of 150 or more feet.

The rock is described as being similar in character to free-milling gold-bearing rock, the native copper in many samples being extracted by the process of pounding and washing.

The lowest assay so far obtained on miscellaneous samples from this vein shows 20 per cent. in copper, \$5.17 in gold and 1.22 in silver.

Copies of the Yukon Sun, brought by passengers of the Amur, say Mr. A. H. Cameron has gone up to Hunker creek for the purpose of examining certain properties, pursuant to commission received from Victoria by the last mail. A. Reid, the young druggist of this city, formerly with C. Bowen, according to the Yukon Sun, was burned out during the recent fire. He and his partner, a Tacoma man, have secured a temporary place of business, and will get in a fresh stock as soon as possible.

Thos. Wilson, well known in Dawson as one of the proprietors of the opera house, died at St. Mary's hospital of liver complaint, January 22nd. Deceased was a native of England, 40 years of age, and unmarried.

The Bible class of Victoria West Methodist church last evening held a very successful concert. Proceeding the concert was a most enjoyable tea, two tables well laden having been arranged in the hall, and presided over by a number of young ladies. The apartment was brilliantly lighted, this being the first occasion in which the newly installed electric lights have been used. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Hughes of James Bay Methodist church, in a most satisfactory and entertaining manner. The programme consisted of vocal solos by Misses Armonson and Beckman, Messrs. J. G. Brown, G. Hicks, H. Firth, G. Watson, and Rev. Mr. Barrington; instrumental selections were rendered by Mr. G. J. Burnett, Master Brooks, and a mirth-provoking recitation was given by Mr. W. Allen. Throughout the evening Mr. Burnett acted as accompanist in his usual excellent manner. The Victoria West Methodist Bible class is under the instruction of Dr. Lewis Hall.

## Officers of Strathcona's

Capt. Pooley the Only British Columbia Officer Appointed to the Force.

Members May Count Their Service Abroad in the Permanent Units.

A special dispatch to the Times this morning from Ottawa states that the following are announced as those appointed to command the Strathcona Horse, the exact positions they will fill not being determined.

Officers of Northwest Mounted Police: Col. S. B. Steele, R. Becker, A. E. Snyder, A. H. Jarvis, D. H. Howard, F. L. Cartwright and W. Parker. Graduates, Royal Military College, Kingston: R. C. Laurie, R. M. Courtney, J. E. Leckie and R. H. Magee. Officers of the active militia—Major G. W. Cameron, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal; Capt. J. F. Macdonald, 37th Battalion, Haldimand; E. F. Mackie, 90th Battalion, Winnipeg; Parry Fall, Manitoba Dragoons; T. E. Pooley, B. C. Garrison Artillery, Victoria.

Enlisted men: A. W. Strang, A. E. Christie, R. C. Parker, late captain 15th Foot; Surgeon C. P. Keenan, R. V. H. Montreal. The organization of Strathcona's Horse (the apostrophe and as has been decided upon) is provided for in a militia order just issued. There will be a colonel, a second in command, adjutant, transport officer, quartermaster, medical officer and veterinary officer, and the usual troop commanders and subalterns, making in all 25 officers and 537 non-commissioned men. The horses will number 548. Men have been enrolled at the depot for the Northwest already mentioned, and other volunteers will be accepted provided they are good shots, unmarried, and in other respects qualified. Northwestern married men are not "out of it," but the commissary who has directed the enlistment must perform a baptism of blood before being accepted in the high commissioner's force. The pay, which will be furnished by Lord Strathcona until debarkation in South Africa, will be that of the Mounted Police until that time. After that time it will be issued by the Imperial War Office. The horses are between five and ten years old, and from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half hands in height. The saddlery is of the Mounted Police pattern.

An important provision, and one which was made in the case of the two government contingents, enacts that non-commissioned officers and men of the Northwest Mounted Police and the permanent corps will be allowed to count their service in Strathcona's Horse as a portion of their term of enlistment in the permanent units. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men may assign their pay to those dependent on them, at the rate of twenty days' pay per month. This explicit statement will prevent a recurrence of the trouble which took place when the Western Mounted Police were recruited. Lieutenant Hecker, who was recruited, his instructions and issued orders permitting the men to assign their pay to anybody. Numbers of the men did this, and since the departure of the Western contingent, the department has had a good deal to do with gentlemen who possess orders given them by the troops, who hypocritically their pay at the rate of twenty days per month. Strathcona's men may assign their wages to dependents alone.

Officers holding commissions were permitted to do so in the past, but before being assigned were required to tender their resignation. Officers commanding corps will not make recommendations for filling the vacancies thus caused, pending further orders. A grant of \$150 will be made to each officer towards defraying the expenses of outfit. An advance of pay of \$50 will also be issued to each officer. These amounts will be paid as soon as officers' appointments are notified in militia orders. All correspondence, including requisitions and claims in connection with the corps, will be marked "Strathcona" in red in the upper right-hand corner. Envelopes covering the correspondence will be similarly marked. Five hundred rounds per rifle of Mark II, S. A. ammunition will be supplied. Fifty thousand rounds for each of the three Maxims guns will also be supplied. If possible the whole kit, clothing, etc., will be issued in Ottawa. The corps when formed in Ottawa will be moved to Halifax, which port it probably will leave early in March.

### THE SAANICHTON CONCERT

The Mansion House Fund Augmented by Nearly \$450 at the Recent Entertainment There.

The patriotic concert held in the Agricultural hall, Saanichton, in aid of the Mansion House Fund proved a great success. The programme furnished by the Minstrel Club of H. M. S. Leander, assisted by a squad of R.M.A. and Miss Armonson, was the best ever given in Saanichton. Miss Armonson's recital of "The Absent Minded Beggar" netted the sum of \$19.00. The total receipts were as follows: Sale of tickets for concert, \$222.50; subscriptions by Saanichton people, \$240.50; refreshment, \$10.00; total, \$473.00. Expenses: Printing, \$17.25; meals, lodging, etc., for performers, \$12.75; rent of piano, \$5; total, \$35. Net proceeds, \$448.00.

The committee, who undertook the management of the above have instructed the hon. treasurer to raise a few dollars more, which is to be forwarded to the hon. treasurer of the Mansion House Fund. The committee also wish to thank the following for helping to make the concert such a success, namely, V. & S. Railway Company for free train, Times Colonist, and Province, printing and advertising, and the Saanichton Agricultural and Temperance societies for use of chairs, etc.; Leander Minstrel Club, R. M. A. squad, and Miss Armonson and others for the fine programme given.

## Radam's Microbe Killer

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Will Cure Your Rheumatism.

AGENTS.

230 DOUGLAS STREET.

## SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Steamer Willapa arrived last night from Naas and way ports in the north. She had a number of bales of deer, bear and other furs consigned to the Hudson's Bay Co., Cunningham, and Biesinger. Among her passengers were several prospectors, who went up on her to Bank's Island to look over some copper prospects. The full list of passengers was as follows: Archdeacon Collinson and J. M. Collinson, of Kinloch, on the Naas; Miss McNeil, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Bidcock, Miss Critch, Mr. Lawrence, and N. Cartwright and wife, and Miss Cartwright of Albert Bay. Officers of the Willapa say there is a hole in the bow of the large Colorado, damaged in collision with the Lorne, big enough to drive a team through. The Willapa picked her up and towed her to a safe anchorage in Port Harrow, thus saving the foundation for a salvage claim. She was unable to tow the disabled barge against the wind, as the hole was in the water and she began to ship water. Had the steamer continued to tow her against the wind she would no doubt have filled.

Steamer Walla Walla sailed last night for San Francisco. Those who took passage on her were as follows: Robt. Jarvis, of New Westminster; A. Greenbaum, a San Francisco man, president of the Alaska Cod Fish Company, who came up to bid on the wrecked Miami, but did not go to the sale when he learned that it was a wrecking proposition; J. F. Doyle, Van A. Switzer, a commercial traveller of San Francisco; Mrs. Loveland, a San Francisco lady returning from a visit to this city; Miss E. M. Smart, Miss J. Saunders, Miss L. Summers, M. McLaughlin, J. H. Young, W. McArthur, and E. M. Witham, who is making the last part of a journey to San Francisco from Honolulu that has taken considerable time, because of the precautions against the plague. He came here on the ship Star of France.

The wreck of the collier Miami as she lies on the reef where she struck and broke in two, was sold yesterday by Joshua Davies under the hammer. She was purchased by Cohn & Cohen of Seattle for the sum of \$4,000. This does not, however, include the cargo, or what is movable. That reverts to her owners. The Seattle company will have to commence the work of wrecking the steamer at once. As she lies both ends submerged and her masts are standing high out of the water, considerable work will be required to raise her. The loss of the Miami caused great inconvenience to the San Francisco coal dealers, there being a famine in that city. The Pacific Coast Company, her owners, have chartered the steamer Benmore recently discharged from the transport service, to replace the wrecked Miami in the coal carrying trade.

The United States government having been informed by their consul at Victoria of the gallantry and heroism displayed by Messrs. F. Jacobsen, F. Spain (provincia), Constable Nigel L. Campbell, Thos. Carr and S. Torgerson, in their rescue of the five seamen from the burning American schooner Heta, off Clayoquot Sound in November last, expresses "keen appreciation of the gallantry and heroism displayed" by these men. The United States government authorities at this time have decided to present each of the six men a medal of honor, which will be forwarded to them as soon as they can be prepared.

Steamer St. Leon arrived at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon after a trip which lasted days from Yokohama. She was delayed on account of the lightness of her cargo, which caused her to stand out of the water like a two-story block of ice, and allowed her propeller to race whenever the vessel lurched. Although she had a very fair passage, she had not much over 400 tons in all, of which 50 tons were landed at the outer wharf. She left for the Sound last night, and after discharging what cargo she has at Tacoma, she will sail for Portland on Thursday to load cargo there for the far east.

Steamer Mananassas will not be up to load coal at Nanaimo for a few days at least, as she has been detained at San Francisco on account of an investigation into her trip to Manila, when she was alleged to be in a suspiciously condition. Her chief engineer, McDonald, has been charged with incompetency and neglect, and on Monday will be tried by a naval court of enquiry.

The mail from the interior conveyed by the steamer Awa this morning made fast time. The Dawson letters bear the date of January 22nd on February 1st, which shows that they have been brought from the Klondike canal to Victoria in the fast time of thirteen days.

The United States revenue cutter Corwin was sold on Saturday last to J. E. Ryan of Tacoma, whose bid of \$17,025 was the highest of fourteen. Owing to his failure to fulfil his offer, the vessel

**MEN'S Elastic-Side Boots**

French Calf and Cordovan Square and Round Toes

A Pair \$2.00 A Pair

SEE WINDOWS. CASH ONLY.

**MANSSELL'S**

95 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**At Scissors**

All Warranted

**FOX'S** 78 Government St.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

**Heisterman & Co**

For gentlemen, blue, beaver, guaranteed not to fade, body lined with check, worsted, shoulders lined and quilted with black glossy satin, sleeves lined with Italian striped silk, seams, edges and buttonholes sewn and worked in silk, silk velvet collar, large horn buttons. Just five costs of this make left. Our regular plainly marked price, \$16.00; our present

**Swell Overcoats**

For gentlemen, blue, beaver, guaranteed not to fade, body lined with check, worsted, shoulders lined and quilted with black glossy satin, sleeves lined with Italian striped silk, seams, edges and buttonholes sewn and worked in silk, silk velvet collar, large horn buttons. Just five costs of this make left. Our regular plainly marked price, \$16.00; our present

**SALE PRICE \$12.80**

Present prices without the discount, are a third less than factory prices to-day. Next winter coats of equal quality will cost \$20.00, possibly more, if wooden prices keep on advancing.

**W. G. Cameron**

CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND HATVARE

55 JOHNSON STREET.

**Sandow's Combined Developer**

One of these should be in every house, and every man, woman and child should use them.

The best thing for developing the body which has ever been put on the market.

**M. W. WAIT & CO.'S**

60 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**What is the Difference**

Between a bald-headed man under Dr. White's treatment for baldness and Darwin's Paterfamilias? One has half as much hair as the other has a half parent.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Agent for the Preparation, 101 Douglas Street.

**Parisian Foot Powder.**

It is used in water. Try it for Corns, Bunions, Burning Sores, Itch or Swollen Feet. Ask at your drug or shoe store for it.



Have you tried  
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea  
yet?

## Mining News

### The Skookum

The Skookum creek, is developing rapidly. A visitor down from the Rumbler says they have 45 men working there. The Wakefield mine is being steadily developed on the contact system. Five feet of concentrating ore is reported to be exposed in the lower tunnel of the Skookum.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Skookum from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, was 15,113 tons. From July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, the shipments were 4,810 tons. Following are the shipments from January 1, 1899, to January 27:

Week.	Total.
Payne	220
American Boy	335
Queen-Bess	240
Handker	40
Surprise	20
Florida	20
Bonus	20
Total tons	280

### East Kootenay

The Chickamaug Stone is now in shape to extract ore. In fact there is a large amount of shipping ore now on the dump. At the head of Quartz creek, a tributary of Bull river, the Star group, upon which work will shortly be resumed and the mine thoroughly exploited.

The Golden Five, located seven years ago is a promising property of which great things are expected. When the work now being done is completed, it is believed that shipping ore will be encountered. Some rich ore was taken from the property several years ago.

On Tracy and Lewis creeks there are a number of claims which bid fair to become producers this year. On the dump of the Estrella there is considerable ore of a shipping grade. The John L. Minnie M. and Tiger will probably join the procession this year.

The machinery which will be installed on the Dupont and Big Chief, on Boulder creek, is sufficient evidence, to the outsider, that the properties are regarded as of great value. In fact the mines are now being thoroughly developed.

Late advices from the Empire mine are to the effect that the work is going ahead rapidly. The tunnel is now in 175 feet, and at that point a mine is being sunk. Another level lower down the hill has been started to tap the vein at a depth of 300 feet. In the present workings there is eight feet of ore which will average 10 per cent. copper.

The Black Bear mine is now in better shape than ever before, and according to recent reports, has passed the prospect stage and may be classed as a mine. The shaft is now down 100 feet, and at the 60-foot level drifting both ways on the vein has commenced. Some ore is being taken out for shipment.

The mining outlook in the vicinity of Morley is decidedly bright. The St. Eugene Company is making preparations for a large addition to the working force of miners, and when the additions have been made to the concentrator it is likely that over 200 men will be required to get out ore, so that the company will probably have a payroll early in the year of some 200.

On the Old Abe the lower tunnel is now in 85 feet, with a full force of ore in the breast. The upper tunnel is in about the same distance with 20 inches of high grade ore on the footwall. This is the point where work was first commenced, and the lower tunnel, 250 feet below, was run to determine the continuity of the vein; this being determined, it has been decided to start another tunnel still lower down near the foot of the mountain. The "Broom" will be prospected carefully to the point where the work will be done. In the workings considerable free gold has been found.

The Boundary Country.

The shaft of the Ah-Tee is down 55 feet. The Winnipeg mine in Wellington camp will shortly be shipping a car of ore every day. Work has been resumed on the Gold King, and will consist in extending the tunnel, which is being driven to tap the

Want Your Money's Worth?

Then get the best

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

It is a mistake to take the dealer's unknown contents, supposing it to be "just as good." It is not. It is known to be good.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

## Provincial News

### VANCOUVER.

The fifteen members of Strathcona's Horse from Victoria got a hearty send off yesterday. During the six hours they were here they talked of nothing else but the magnificent send off they got in Victoria.

Wm. Marsh, an employee of the New England Fish Company, was badly hurt on Sunday morning while the steamer Thistle was being unloaded. Marsh's work is to slash off the heads of the fish with a huge knife, as the halibut are dumped in basketful on the wharf. He was doing the slippery side of one of the northern fish. The knife instead of cutting off the head of a fish struck Marsh's leg and severed the tendons to the bone just below the ankle.

Mr. W. B. Morse, of San Francisco, arrived in the city on Sunday and is a guest at the Granville Hotel. He is on his way to Grubbs Island, 400 miles off the coast, and will leave for there by the next steamer with a small party of men to do development work on a copper property. Up to a couple of years ago, this island, which is eight miles across, was practically unknown, but a copper deposit of considerable importance has been made there according to Mr. Morse's statement. He says that a hole of copper runs from end to end of the island, and averages on the surface assays from \$8 to \$130 per ton. It is owned by an American syndicate, which will do development work to prove it this season.

At Monday night's meeting of the council, Ald. Neelds moved that the committee going to Victoria should interview the government with a view of having increased the number of school children for second-class cities. Ald. Neelds said that now we were getting \$15 per head of school children, while in a year or two, if the school attendance increased to over 3,500 the grant will be reduced to \$10 per head. The motion was carried. The following board of free library commissioners was appointed: Ald. McGuigan, Messrs. J. J. Donagan, W. A. Wilson, W. Prentiss, B. Roomfield, A. B. Stacey, F. C. Allan and A. G. Gilchrist. Ald. McGuigan was appointed to act on the board of management of the Alexandra Orphanage, as representative of the council.

### NELSON.

During last week the water in the lake dropped about 18 inches. Prior to the cold snap the water was three feet above the mark made last year at this time, and the level is now within a foot and a half of low water mark. If the low temperature continues the extreme low water mark may be expected about March 1st, as was the case last year.

The new freight sheds at the C. P. R. depot will be commenced on April 1st. The building, for which plans are now being prepared, will be located between Baker and Victoria streets, about on a line with the present shed. A whole arrangement of tracks is to be altered this summer. It is probable that the new freight sheds may not be in use until a year hence.

"THE LOSS OF GOLD IS GREAT." The loss of health is more. Health is lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, but it is regained by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood with the great health restorer, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who thought health had been lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, have regained it by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever used. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet always effective.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hamilton, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, but have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have ever used. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Certain fresh water algae named by a French botanist, M. R. Bouillie, are claimed to be able to absorb arsenic without injury, at least one species appearing to derive more benefit in growth from arsenic acid than from phosphoric acid.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

BROWN WRITES SMITH ALL ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

My Dear Smith—Your pointer was a peach. I left for Chicago immediately after I saw you, and of course brought my ticket over the Wisconsin Central Ry. from St. Paul to Chicago. I had plenty of time in St. Paul to go up town and get my supper, as my train leaves St. Paul at 7:30 p. m.

I returned to the depot about 7:20. When passing through the gates, the gatekeeper said, "There's your train to the right." I handed my grip to the gentlemanly porter, who placed it in my berth. (You will notice I call this my train, while it really belongs to the Wisconsin Central. I could not help but feel that I owned the train, and even the road, the employees are so courteous.) I then prepared myself for the journey. I had travelled all over the world, but never had a more delightful trip than this one from St. Paul to Chicago over the Wisconsin Central Ry. I retired about 10 p. m., and enjoyed a good night's rest in the Pullman palace car, only waking up once during the night, and that was when the porter punched me and said: "Mr. Brown, please don't snore so loud, you disturb the rest of the passengers." I sat once fell asleep, and awoke again about 7 a. m., and prepared myself for breakfast, went into the dining car about 8 a. m., and partook of a most sumptuous meal. All meals are served in a carte, as you know. My entire trip was a most delightful one. I will never cease to praise the Wisconsin Central Ry., and I know that your sentiments are the same.

My friend Jones reached Chicago via another route, and was six hours late. Consequently he missed connections for New York, and cannot make connection there with steamer for the Paris Exposition. Hence has given up his trip, and will return home via the Wisconsin Central Ry. Your friend, BROWN.

P.S.—Since you were in Chicago, the Wisconsin Central Ry. have changed their terminal station, at Park Row and 12th St. This change is also used by the Michigan Central Ry., Illinois Central and C. & N. Y. Ry.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are perfectly reliable and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good? Is it known to be good?

## You can buy Eave Troughs and Conductor Pipe

from us—cheaper than you can make them, and you're always sure of perfect quality and fit.

We use only the best brands of Galvanized Steel Plate, and in addition to our many stock lines will make any special pattern to order. Our Corrugated Expansion Conductor Pipe is ahead of any other pipe made—it allows for contraction and expansion and comes in 10 foot lengths without cross seams.

Why not write for our Catalogue and Price List?

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, PATENTS, ETC.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Send model if possible. Send drawing through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

ATLIN MINES.

Reliable information can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES, Mineral and Mining Engineers, ATLIN, B.C.

THE OLD ORIGINAL BRUNSWICK HOTEL

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

This hotel is now under new management. All the rooms have been newly furnished, making the Brunswick one of the most comfortable hotels in the city. It contains 100 rooms, with all modern conveniences, lighted with electricity, central heating, and is situated in the heart of the city, close to the Victoria theatre. The doors are open every few minutes to all parties. Rates very moderate.

Esquimaux & Nanaimo Ry

New Time Card

TO TAKE EFFECT SATURDAY, DEC. 2

LEAVE VICTORIA

Daily ..... 9:30 a.m.  
Saturday ..... 9:00 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.

ARRIVE VICTORIA

Daily, except Sunday ..... 11:45 a.m.  
Saturday ..... 11:45 a.m. and 6:25 p.m.  
Sunday ..... 4:50 p.m.

Excursion Tickets

On sale to and from all stations on Saturday and Sunday good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

## TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED) WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47—Taking Effect November 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 6 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday at 8 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

See Village leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter date to 5 o'clock p.m. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent, C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

For Cape Nome SS. AMUR

FOR CAPE NOME

MAY 1st, 1900

The Amur has been thoroughly overhauled and specially fitted up for this service, and is provided with accommodations for passengers and freight of an exceptionally superior character.

For rates and particular information apply at company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

G. A. CARLETON, C. S. BAXTER, Gen. Freight Agt.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYER, SKAGWAY, WRANGELL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mail, as follows, via:

"AMUR" ..... Feb. 14, 25

"TEES" ..... Feb. 28

At 8 o'clock p. m.

And from Vancouver on following days

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

THE NORTH-WESTERN'S Fast Mail

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily

BETWEEN Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

This assures passengers from the West making connections.

The 20th Century train, "the fastest in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p. m.

F. W. PARKER, General Agent, 500 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

## TRANSPORTATION.

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON M. T. & T. CO.

Two First-Class Trains Daily Between Skaguay and Lake Bennett, B.C.

Through Telegraph Service Skaguay to Dawson and Intermediate Points.

Skaguay is the Gateway to Atlin, Dawson and Cape Nome Gold Fields

For rates and particulars apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle.

J. H. GREENE, Commercial Agent, 16 Troncoe street, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

500 PACIFIC LINE.

Pacific to Atlantic

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleepers Through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe. For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

R. W. GREENE, Car, Port and Government Agent, E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

FOR NOME AND CAPE YORK

The fast and commodious iron steamer "ALPHA"

Will sail from Victoria on or about April 1st. Now being shorter season overhauled and a new home added, electric lighted, steam heated, hot and cold baths; all the comforts of a home at every day's ride. Secure your passage and freight space at once. The company reserves the right to change sailing date without notice.

O. W. SHOOT, Agent, J. D. WARREN, Manager, 38 Fort Street.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Waila and Unstille, carrying 100 passengers, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p. m., Feb. 8, 15, 22, 29, Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26, 30, April 6, 13, 20, 27, April 24, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, May 24, 31, June 7, 14, 21, 28, June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, July 26, August 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, August 30, September 6, 13, 20, 27, September 27, October 4, 11, 18, 25, October 25, November 1, 8, 15, 22, November 22, December 6, 13, 20, 27, December 27, 1900.

For ALASKA. LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Cottage City, Feb. 9, 24, Mar. 11, 26, April 10, 25, May 10, 25, June 10, 25, July 10, 25, August 10, 25, September 10, 25, October 10, 25, November 10, 25, December 10, 25.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9, 24, Mar. 11, 26, April 10, 25, May 10, 25, June 10, 25, July 10, 25, August 10, 25, September 10, 25, October 10, 25, November 10, 25, December 10, 25.

The company reserves the right to change steamships, sailing date and hours of sailing without previous notice.

R. P. RIBBETT & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

J. P. PROWSE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.

H. MATTLAND-KERSEY, Manager & Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE THROUGH WINTER SERVICE

TO ATLIN, DAWSON and YUKON SETTLEMENTS.

Winter stations and hotels have been established and equipped by the Company along the new Government Winter Road, effecting a saving of distance of 100 miles between Dawson City and the Coast.

A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winter for carriages of mails, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible and no effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service.

For rates and reservations apply at the General Offices, 32 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, or to

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent, 2nd Cable Street, Vancouver.

FRED. P. MEYER, Gen. Agent, 103 Yeiler Way, Seattle, Wash.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, apply to

J. W. CARBY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Seattle, Wash.

C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

## THE White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON M. T. & T. CO.

Two First-Class Trains Daily Between Skaguay and Lake Bennett, B.C.

Through Telegraph Service Skaguay to Dawson and Intermediate Points.

Skaguay is the Gateway to Atlin, Dawson and Cape Nome Gold Fields

For rates and particulars apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle.

J. H. GREENE, Commercial Agent, 16 Troncoe street, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

500 PACIFIC LINE.

Pacific to Atlantic

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleepers Through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe. For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

R. W. GREENE, Car, Port and Government Agent, E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

FOR NOME AND CAPE YORK

The fast and commodious iron steamer "ALPHA"

Will sail from Victoria on or about April 1st. Now being shorter season overhauled and a new home added, electric lighted, steam heated, hot and cold baths; all the comforts of a home at every day's ride. Secure your passage and freight space at once. The company reserves the right to change sailing date without notice.

O. W. SHOOT, Agent



## First Fight Of Canucks

Graphic Account of Their Engagement With the Boers at Sunnyside.

Instance of Boer Treachery—The Enemy Completely Surprised.

Documents Discovered Proving That Cape Colony Farmers Are in Rebellion.

The Eastern press contains some excellent descriptions of the Sunnyside fight in which the Canadian troops were for the first time in this campaign under fire. Mr. Richmond Smith contributes to the Montreal Star a lengthy descriptive article, from which the following extracts are taken:

"After leaving camp the column went out the Douglas road and arrived at Cook's farm house at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, a distance of some twenty-three miles, where the forces bivouached for the night. Before retiring, Col. Picher informed the officers that it would be wise to move on early in the morning and suggested that reveille should be sounded at 2 a.m. Col. Ricardo in command of the Queenslanders explained that it would be impossible for him to have his horses watered in time for so early a start. Reveille was fixed for 3:45, and the start was made at 5:45. The Royal Horse Artillery under Major de Rougemont, the Canadian Maxims under Capt. Bell, the Australian Maxims under Captain Peiham, the transport wagons and 'C' Company of the Royal Canadians, under Captain Barker, marched out from Cook's farm house and around a large kopje to the left of the route from Cook's farm to the position occupied by the enemy while the Australians made their way around the other side of the kopje. The company of Munster Fusiliers under Lieut. Ryan acted as scouts. A junction of the forces was effected at the northern end of the kopje, where a short halt was made while Col. Picher and the officers commanding under him mounted a high plateau at the end of the kopje from which position the kopje occupied by the enemy was plainly visible over the rising ground ahead. The column then advanced through low scrub to the foot of a gentle slope leading to a plateau in front of the Boer position. This was about nine miles from Cook's farm house. Here the column was again halted. The column was then drawn up with the Queensland Mounted Infantry on the left, the two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Maxims in the centre, and 'C' Company of the Royal Canadians and the company of Munster Fusiliers on the right. The two companies of the Cornwalls, which had not arrived when the column left Cook's farm early in the morning, were ordered to remain there until they received further orders. After the column had been drawn up as above stated, Col. Picher

Explained His Plan of Attack. The information he had received from the guides was that the enemy's laager was at the eastern extremity of a large kopje, about three and a half miles north. As to the disposition and strength of the enemy he had practically no information. He proposed to send the company of Munster Fusiliers out as scouts, making a considerable detour to the east along the enemy's front. Following them he proposed to send the two field guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, the two Canadian Maxims under an escort of 'C' Company of the Royal Canadians as a reconnaissance in force to draw fire from the enemy's position in front. He warned them that they were not to approach nearer than eighteen hundred yards. The two companies of Queenslanders were to remain as a reserve, and when the disposition and strength of the enemy was ascertained by the fire from the guns on the front, they were to advance around the western end of the kopje and cut off the retreat of the enemy on that side. The troops which advanced with the guns on the enemy's front were warned, however, that the movement of the Queenslanders could be largely dependent upon information received from them as to the disposition and strength of the enemy. As the two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery under Major de Rougemont and the Canadian Maxims under Capt. Bell, escorted by 'C' Company of the Royal Canadians, under Capt. Barker, moved forward, preceded by the company of the Munster Fusiliers under Lieut. Ryan to engage the enemy and the right front, two parties of scouts from the Queensland Mounted Infantry were sent out to the left around the kopje to reconnoitre the enemy's position. One party of four mounted men under Lieut. Gordon advanced due north towards the kopje occupied by the enemy and another party under Lieut. Adie made a long detour to the north and east around the kopje where the enemy's position was. The scouts under Lieut. Gordon had only advanced about a mile and a half when they sighted

the enemy. Lieut. Adie was wounded in two places. One bullet went through the abdomen and another through the left shoulder as he was mounting his horse, which was also shot and killed. Private Jones was shot and killed. Private Hermann succeeded in mounting his horse and got away unhurt. Private Rose also managed to get away. When about a mile distant from the place he looked back and saw Lieut. Adie running after him on foot covered with blood, and behind him Private Butler. Rose turned back and succeeded in catching Butler's horse, which had bolted when the firing began. He assisted Adie to mount, and was waiting for Butler to come up and ride double with him when he was shot in the leg and his horse killed. He and Butler escaped on foot, and about half a mile away came across Lieut. Adie, who had dropped from his horse from loss of blood.

The Artillery Attack. About the time this little incident occurred, the troops under Major de Rougemont, with the guns had advanced from the right front of the kopje, and were on the plateau about three and a half miles, until they were just about opposite the enemy's laager at the eastern extremity of the kopje. They then advanced to the foot of the ridge of the plateau under cover of a rock ridge, which prevented their being seen from the laager and down the slope from the plateau until they were within eighteen hundred yards from the laager across a ravine. The Munster Fusiliers, under Lieut. Ryan, continued advancing and occupied a large kopje about eight hundred yards to the right of the position taken by the gun which was supported by 'C' Company of the Royal Canadians. The guns were quickly unlimbered and trained on the enemy's laager. The practice was splendid, the first shell which was fired about 11 o'clock, landing immediately in the centre of the laager among the tents. The enemy were taken completely by surprise while preparing breakfast. Immediately they bolted up the sides of the kopje under a hot fire from the guns, Maxims and the Canadian Infantry. Major de Rougemont then ordered Capt. Barker to advance with the two Canadian Maxims to a small rocky ridge about eight hundred yards and fifty yards to the left front. This advance was made in splendid style under a hot fire from the enemy on the kopje opposite.

The Canadians Advanced. Up the ridge in half companies extended to the right and left with the Maxims in the centre, and opened fire on the enemy at eleven hundred yards. After occupying this position for about half an hour, Major de Rougemont ordered the Canadians to advance under cover of the top of the rocky ridge about one hundred and twenty yards and occupy its front towards the enemy, in order to prevent them advancing and occupying the face of the ridge. All the while the guns were sending shells among the enemy on the kopje. The practice was so good that the range was well ascertained that it was only with considerable difficulty that Capt. Barker could prevent his men on the ridge from rising up from cover to see the effect of the shells as they landed and burst on the kopje opposite among the enemy.

About 12 o'clock Major de Rougemont left the guns in charge of Lieut. Atkinson, came across the open to the ridge occupied by the Canadians, and ordered one section, under Lieut. Temple, to retire with him back on the guns, while the other section, under Lieut. Adie, remained on the ridge. The company of the Munster Fusiliers, having advanced under cover to a kopje about eight hundred yards to the right flank, from where they worked forward to a long donga some twelve hundred yards in front of the laager, where they left their horses. They then advanced on foot to a small dam about one thousand yards from the laager and under cover of the dam wall opened fire on some of the enemy who had advanced from the laager about three hundred yards and were firing from some low scrub about seven hundred yards from the dam. This advance of the Maxims, of course, left the guns apparently unprotected on the right and compelled Major de Rougemont to order a section of 'C' Company of the Canadians to retire and act as escort. After Major de Rougemont had retired back to the guns with section of 'C' Company under Lieut. Temple, Capt. Bell was left in charge of the firing line of the Canadians on the low rocky ridge. A desultory fire was kept up until about 1 o'clock, when 'B' Company of the Royal Canadians had advanced to engage the enemy on the right front. Col. Picher and his staff, composed of Major Bayley, chief staff officer, and Major Denison, camp quartermaster, remained with the two companies of Queensland Infantry, at the start of the morning, sent out to the left around the kopje. The guns under Major de Rougemont

had engaged the enemy before the Australians were ordered to advance. Under command of Col. Ricardo, 'A' Company moved forward due north in extended order from the base and 'B' Company under Capt. Chauvillat advanced a short time later as supports in extended order to the left over the ridges. When 'A' Company had advanced about a mile and a quarter from the base where the transport wagons were, they left their horses behind a long narrow ridge and 'B' Company, which was a little behind and upon the left flank, on the higher ground also left their horses behind the same ridge. 'A' Company advanced on foot over the last low ridge and took up their position behind two little kopjes. The two Maxims guns of the Queenslanders were brought over the ridge and placed in a position between the big kopje and the first little kopje where Col. Picher and his staff watched the engagement. Meantime 'B' Company of the Australians advanced slowly along the top of kopje in many places having to sling their rifles and clamber up its steep sides. As they advanced they

Drove the Enemy Before Them. When the two companies of the Australians reached the places indicated to them, one section of 'C' Company of the Canadians under Lieut. Wilkie was ordered to advance about a hundred yards to a small ridge to the right of the position occupied by 'A' Company of the Queenslanders to support them.

And in the meantime the enemy on the kopje to the left, overlooking the town of Douglas, eight hundred yards distant in a small ravine on the banks of the Vaal River.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

The Return to Belmont. On Thursday evening Col. Picher received information from Modder River that a force of eight hundred Boers were on their way south to intercept the column on its march back to Belmont. While the position occupied by the column at Cook's Farm could have been held against almost any reasonable force of the enemy, it would have been impossible to properly guard and protect the large number of horses of the mounted troops. This consideration, induced Col. Picher to make a start at once for the camp at Belmont. At 10 o'clock that evening the column started out on its return, marched all night picking up the Cornwalls, with the prisoners at Belmont, and arrived at Belmont about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, having marched twenty-three miles at night in a little over ten hours. As the column reached a ridge of kopjes about five miles from Belmont it was met by a force composed of 'A' and 'B' Companies of the Canadians under Major Buchanan, which had moved out from camp early in the morning, as supporters to the column if necessary.

There was tremendous excitement in camp at Belmont when the long column of disarmed and weary colonists descended in. It was a wonderful sight! The column was over a mile and a half in length, and in the centre were forty-one hand-dog looking prisoners escorted by the Cornwalls with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. The prisoners will appear before General Wood, who has received Col. Miles in command of the troops in this section of the lines of communication.

Praise for Col. Picher. Thus ended one of the most successful reconnoissances which has been attempted since the war began, carried out mainly by Australian and Canadian volunteers. The success of the reconnoissance was, however, due to the tactical skill of the camp commandant at Belmont, Col. Picher, more than to anyone else. In the first place, the approach into the Herber district was skillfully planned with a view to surprising the enemy. The feat on Saturday last prevented information being taken to the rebels by spies in and about the camp, and the march out from Belmont on the following day, Col. Picher, who wisely stopped all traffic and rendered to Douglas and compelled all the natives under pain of death to remain in their houses until he returned. This also was a wise precaution, and prevented information being taken to the rebels.

Burying the Dead. On the following morning, Tuesday, Private McLeod was sent close to the enemy's laager, the finger sent back, and a little ceremony was affected the Canadians who attended it that several of them had to fall out of the ranks completely overcome. A party of the Queenslanders went out early in the morning from Faber's Farm to the spot where Private Jones's body lay, and buried it close to the spot where he fell. Before leaving the laager at 6 o'clock the Canadians and Munster Fusiliers burned the laager, including four large bullock wagons, twenty-six traps taken from the British troops somewhere, some five thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser ammunition, a lot of Martini rifles and a large quantity of other track. The whole force at the laager then marched round the kopje to Faber's Farm, where they handed the prisoners over to the Cornwalls, who had just arrived from Cook's Farm.

Among the effects discovered in the enemy's laager was a quantity of documents which showed that practically their force was made up of farmers and Cape Colony farmers and consequently British Subjects and Rebels.

Spoken to the prisoners after the engagement, Col. Picher referred to this incriminating evidence, and said he had the utmost respect for the Boers who were fighting for their country, but declared war against Great Britain, and for British subjects who were in open rebellion against their Queen he had nothing but contempt. He informed them that they would not be treated as prisoners of war, but dealt with as rebels.

Another march of seven miles brought the column to a high hill, overlooking the town of Douglas, eight hundred yards distant in a small ravine on the banks of the Vaal River.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.

He assured the people that they would be given safe conduct to Belmont, and any part of the colony they desired to go to and that the British government would indemnify them for the loss of their property. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the troops entered the town. During the afternoon a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition, something like ten thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Mauser, was found in a small building, where it was stored. It was taken out and destroyed by fire in the yard in front of the Court House. A considerable quantity of dynamite was also discovered and destroyed during the afternoon. The column remained in Douglas all night, the Canadians being sent out as pickets on the high ground to the left of the town. It was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning when the column started from Douglas on its return. On the representations of a considerable number of the inhabitants who had a large stake in the town, and were consequently willing to remain and take chances of being taken prisoners by the enemy, Col. Picher consented to alter his decision to sack the town.



### A Few Praises

from the greatest opera singers in the world.

Emma Calvé, says:  
"The Delicious Vin Mariani enables me to sing Carmen."

Edouard De Reszké, says:  
"I consider Vin Mariani an excellent Tonic and specially useful to singers."

Alban-Guy, says:  
"Vin Mariani I always have by me. I have recommended it to many artists with the best results."

## VIN MARIANI

The Famous Ideal French Tonic Wine.

Nourishes Refreshes Soothes Sustains

Try the excellent Vin Mariani so highly praised by all.

At all Druggists. Refuse Substitutes.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.  
Canadian Agents, MONTREAL.

## You Can Not Reach Readers of THE TIMES

Through Any Other Daily Publication.

ADDRESS THE EVENING TIMES, VICTORIA, B.C.

### FOR SALE

**No. 1 Mule Train.**  
27 Mules, 1 Bell Mare, with Apparatus complete. Apply to J. CLEARHURST, Victoria, P. O. Box 336.

### NOTICE

Rock Bay Bridge is closed to traffic during repairs.  
C. H. TOPP, City Engineer.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of James Hagarth, deceased. All persons having claims against this estate are requested to send them in before March 15th, 1900, to the undersigned, the administrator of the will of the deceased.  
W. M. THOMSON, P. O. Box 53, Victoria, B.C.

### Silver Band Mining Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday, 14th February, 1900, at 8 p.m., at the offices of the company, 14 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.  
E. D. MARVIN, P. O. F. HEDGES, President, Sec.-Treasurer.

### Free Cure For Men

A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicose, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knap, 244 Hall Building, Detroit, Mich. Gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

### SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

5708 STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.  
OPEN FROM 9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.  
The Institute is free for the use of all seamen and shipwrecked mariners. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to swell ships. A parcel of literature can be had for out going ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

### MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with surplusage, write to MRS. MAMMON, WILLMOORE, 381 Bridge Street, Victoria, B.C. You will receive the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of afflicted women.

### UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, THEOSOPHY

New Century (weekly), \$1.50 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Tingley. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editors, Katherine A. Tingley and E. A. Newsholme. Publications devoted to teachings of Brotherhood on the broadest basis. For information of the work and book list, address E. A. Newsholme, 144 Madison Avenue, New York.

### Before After Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered for the cure of all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of organs, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco or Stimulants. Mail on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, six \$5. One self paid, \$10. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Adelaide Saloon, situated on the corner of Yates and Government streets, Victoria, from myself to William Roberts. Dated this twenty-first day of November, 1900.  
HENRY HARRIS.

### NOTICE

I beg to announce that I have purchased from Thomas Shaw the Marine Iron Works as a going concern, from January 20th. All debts will be collected and all liabilities assumed by Mr. Shaw previous to that date.  
ANDREW GRAY.

### TENDERS



